

# ENEMY'S DEFENSE CRUMBLES

**F**ROM Dixmude to the Meuse important Allied victories have been won on seven sectors so wide as to form an almost continuous advance upon the whole long front, victories of such an extent as to indicate that the German defense has crumbled, or that the Hindenburg line has been abandoned and the foe is falling back upon its secondary defensive line.

American forces participated in two sectors, the first army making further advances in Champagne and other American forces, fighting beside the British taking important points which included Bellicourt and Naurey, north of St. Quentin.

The Belgians made long gains taking Dixmude, Paschendael, Zerran and other important points and advancing to within ten miles of Roulers.

British soldiers crossed the Scheldt canal with life belts, on rafts, on mats and upon improvised bridges.

British forces have entered the outskirts of Cambrai and are fighting for its possession almost within the city proper.

Between St. Quentin and La Fere the French advanced and took prisoners while further south they reached the Ailette on two points west of Chemin des Dames ridge, have gained the highest point of the ridge and command the whole extent of those heights.

In Champagne the French and American forces repulsed counters and scored further long gains, those of Pershing's first army being the most extensive.

In the last three days the Belgians, British, French and Americans on the Western Front have taken more than forty thousand prisoners and since July 18, not including the prisoners of the past few days, more than two hundred thousand captives have been taken exclusive of the captures made in the Balkans and in Palestine. In Palestine the count now exceeds fifty thousand.

In the Balkans the advance continues. The Serbs have made long further advances toward Uskub where numerous fires are reported. The Italians have captured important points and have driven the enemy out of the mountain ranges between the Cerna and the Velika Rivers.

Bulgarian peace emissaries have arrived at Saloniki where they will today undertake to open up negotiations with the Allies for peace.

German forces are being withdrawn from Rumania where it is reported on Swiss authorities that the people of Rumania have risen in revolt.

## Allies Win Seven Great Victories On West Front

**N**EW YORK, September 30—(Associated Press)—Striking the German lines with a fury of onslaught that was not to be withstood, the Allies yesterday won victories on seven different and separate sectors which in the aggregate went to achieve the greatest single day of Allied successes since the war began. In these attacks Belgians, British, French and Americans participated with equal valor and with equal success, the American forces playing highly important parts in the day of tremendous offensives.

Some of the outstanding results of the victory are that the Belgians have taken Dixmude, Paschendael and other valuable positions and are within two miles of Roulers, the British are in the outskirts of Cambrai on two sides of the city. The fall of St. Quentin is hastened, the French have reached the Ailette River at two points west of Chemin des Dames ridge and have taken the highest point of the ridge which commands it for its full extent, and the French and the Americans in Champagne have made further advances toward their intended cutting of communications with Laon which is considered the keystone of the enemy defense.

### BELGIANS MAKE GREAT GAINS

On the northerly wing of the army the Belgians hurled the foe back for several miles. With the British on their right the Belgians attacked from Ypres to Dixmude on a front of more than ten miles. They captured the important railroad center and point of communication, Dixmude, and proceeding on east took Eesen and Zerran, while further south they took Stadenburg, Passchendael, Moorseldge and a part of Westroosebeke. Last night this advance had taken them to within less than two miles of Roulers, the railroad center and one of the most important bases of supplies for the enemy in Belgium, which the British once approached and were unable to take.

In this advance the Allies have gained the high ground before Roulers which commands the city and places it under their guns. It was only after they had repulsed strong German counters that the Belgians took Terrest heights which gives to them this immense advantage for further future operations. Between Dixmude and Ypres the Allies took more than six thousand prisoners and the enemy was pressed back between four and five miles for practically the whole length of the line.

### TOMMIES SWIM CANAL

To the south of Ypres the British attacked on another sector along the Scheldt Canal. This the Tommies crossed, some swimming, unassisted,

others using life belts, some crossing on mats, others using rafts and still others crossing on improvised bridges which were hurriedly thrown from bank to bank. Having crossed this obstacle they stormed the main Hindenburg defenses at Belle Engles and captured the whole German position.

### IN CAMBRAI OUTSKIRTS

The British encirclement of Cambrai progressed favorably throughout the day. To the southwest of the beleaguered city the Canadians stormed and captured the defense system known as the Marconing-Mashieres line as far north as Saily which is two miles northwest of Cambrai. Last night the Sixty-third division was in the southerly outskirts of the city and the Canadians in the northerly outskirts and on both sides hand to hand and house to house fighting was in progress for the final possession of this important bulwark of the Hindenburg defense.

### AMERICANS WITH BRITISH

Northwest of St. Quentin are British forces and American regiments from New York, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina and fierce fighting continued throughout the day and into the night along the thirty-five mile front running north to the Scarpe River.

The Americans attacked on a three mile front with the indomitable American spirit of enthusiasm. Their vigor took the boches off their feet and the Sammies swept into and took Bellicourt and Naurey.

Besides these towns taken by the Americans the Allies gained a most important footing on the easterly side of the underground canal at Bellecourt and took the towns of Le Catalet, Lavacuerie, Bonay and Villers Guislain. It is reported that the British and the Americans are astride of the St. Quentin Cambrai road and the early fall of St. Quentin is considered a certainty.

Since Friday morning the British have taken sixteen thousand prisoners.

### FRENCH ON OFFENSIVE

Participating in the encirclement of Cambrai and at the same time advancing from the west toward Laon, the French launched a new attack between La Fere and St. Quentin. They met with a stout resistance but against this they advanced and took five hundred prisoners.

### CHEMIN DES DAMES RIDGE

Most important of the French gains and among the most far reaching in effect of any of the many successes of the day was the French advance upon Chemin des Dames Ridge. On the Western end of the Chemin des Dames line General Magnin's

forces reached the Ailette River at two points. They advanced to and up onto the ridge and captured its highest point whence they command the whole of this important strategic line. They have captured Plan, Chavignon, Ostel and St. Berthe. To the north of the Ailette the Germans were resisting desperately but on the Ailette they are retreating. This advance was two miles in depth and it was reported last night that the Germans are retreating from the ridge and the severe fighting north of the Ailette was a stubborn rear guard defense.

### In Champagne Sector

On the left of the Americans in the Champagne sector the French met with a stubborn resistance from the Huns but against this, overcoming and breaking up counters, they scored considerable and important advances while their artillery shelled far behind the German forward positions. Here they took and hold the heights of Bellevue south of Gratreuil. This constituted their longest and most important gain in this sector and gives them a position from which they dominate a wide expanse of country.

### Americans Push On

Pershing's army pushed forward throughout the day in splendid form and their advances are even faster than those of their French neighbors on the West. The Americans took Briand on Meuse and Romagne and proceeded west from that town to the outskirts of the Forest of Romagne (General Pershing requested that the attack was progressing favorably).

### Masters of Air

On Saturday in this sector the Americans again demonstrated that they are the masters of the air. They engaged in fifty two combats and down-

## Cities and Towns Go Over Top On First Day of Drive

**Alaska Completes Its Quota and Plans To Double Its Labor and Democracy Speak Loudly and Want War Days Victory Is Complete**

**WASHINGTON, September 22—(Official)—**The opening of the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan yesterday was followed last night and today by messages from all parts of the United States telling of towns and villages and cities that went over the top and subscribed their full quota the first day of the drive.

The Territory of Alaska is the first Territory or State to report over-subscriptions and announces that it plans to double the amount set for it.

### Labor's Voice Heard

An New York the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy passed resolutions in which it approved of the speech of President Wilson on the eve of the opening of the campaign and issued a statement in which it said: "Under such a banner as ours, inscribed with such principles, no real democrat and no true follower of Lincoln's cause can remain inactive or content in a position of opposition." Fresh Enthusiasm

This statement further said that the President's re-statement of the principles of international justice must bring fresh enthusiasm and the vigor of conviction to every working man and woman. It predicted that the bounds to which the working people will go to service and sacrifice in order to bring victory to the great cause of humanity are without limit.

### No Compromises

It further said: "We can realize to the full the possibility of the future only by worldly conduct in deeds and not alone by the protestations of statesmen that they accept the standards of democracy and lives from day to day in accordance with them. To that and these can be no compromise with autocracy, no bandying of words for peace, nothing but a complete triumph for Democracy, written into the world's history by the deeds of all of the world's peoples in common effort."

### Germany Is Taking Troops Out Of Rumania, Report

**WASHINGTON, September 30—(Associated Press)—**German forces of occupation are withdrawing from Rumania, this withdrawal having been started on Friday, is the word which has been received from Swiss political circles.

There are persistent rumors that the Rumanian population has revolted and it is said that the German civil authorities are hastily packing up and are removing the archives as they depart.

It was recently reported that there were about thirty divisions of German troops in Rumania when the military authorities were asked from Berlin how many men could be spared for service on the Western front, the reply was that none could be spared as the Rumanians were in such spirit of revolt that the full force was necessary to keep them in subjection.

**WASHINGTON, September 15—**Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain of the marine corps, who while operating with the British air forces recently shot down five enemy planes, forced a sixth to descend, rescued a French colonial and captured a German prisoner, has been recommended for a captaincy and a medal of honor, the navy department disclosed tonight in announcing marine corps headquarters had received the report made by the lieutenant to the British authorities.

ed thirty-three enemy machines without the loss of a single machine of American aviator.

## Eighth Wonder of World Is Now Falling To Allies

**Prussian War Lords Considered Hindenburg Line Impregnable and It Was Long Barred Way of Allies in Attempts To Press On To Berlin**

**NEW YORK, September 30—(Associated Press)—**Reports from the Western front indicate either the collapse of the German defense or a decision to abandon the Hindenburg line and to take up a secondary line of defense, which has been prepared for this emergency during the four years' occupation of Belgium and France by the Huns.

The celebrated Hindenburg line or Siegfried line, which has been hailing the Allies' road to Berlin, has been compared by the German leaders to the great wall of China. Until the British broke it in the spring of 1917 they believed it impregnable to assault as was once the Chinese wall and regarded it as the eighth wonder of the world.

### End Protected

The Hindenburg line as generally defined is about sixty miles long running in a general north and south direction across the Picardy Plains in France. Its northern extremity was guarded by the heavily fortified bastion of Vimy Ridge and by the mining city of Lens whose underground corridors and chambers long barred the British. The southern end of the Hindenburg line, proper, is in the vicinity of La Fere or Laon. That end is protected in part by the forest of St. Gobain and the fortifications around Laon.

Between Vimy Ridge on the north and La Fere on the south the line passes west of Cambrai and St. Quentin so as to protect those two important industrial and railway centers which are routes for bringing up supplies for the German army.

### Lines Extension

Some war correspondents describe the German line as continuing southeastward from La Fere to the Aisne River and Rheims following the line of the Chemin des Dames. They call that part of the line southeast of La Fere the "switch" line. This would add about forty-five miles, making a total length of more than 100 miles. Generally, however, the Hindenburg line has been described as running only from Vimy Ridge to La Fere.

Switch Line

Fearing that the northern end of the line might be turned the Germans established a "switch" line connecting with the Hindenburg line at Queant and running north about 25 miles to Dourocourt. They called this switch the "Wotan line."

The northern end of the Hindenburg line and the Wotan line both have been broken more than once by the British armies and both are now in possession of the British. Long ago the Germans lost Vimy Ridge and have failed to retake it.

The Hindenburg line is not a trench but a system of field fortifications. In places it is said to be ten miles deep, consisting not only of the trench system but of multiple lines of barbed wire entanglements, concrete positions for artillery, deep dugouts capable of housing a battalion of troops, numerous pill-boxes for machine guns and, in fact, every device the Germans have been able to assemble to block the way to Germany.

### Underground Defense

Near Bellicourt was a formidable underground fortification known as the "Tunnel Trench" which the Germans believed to be impregnable. This tunnel connecting the trenches was more than a mile long and was mined for its whole length, lighted with electricity and had entrances at short intervals. It was reinforced by concrete pill-boxes and support trenches. The British captured it in November, 1917.

Behind Chemin des Dames the British found great catcombs along the Hindenburg line. These were elaborately fitted up as battalion headquarters, electrically lighted and protected by concrete trenches. In front of Cambrai, the villages, behind the line had beneath them great chambers which it would be a slander to call dugouts. They were more like hotels, fitted with electricity, water, sewer, drying rooms and kitchens. They were shell proof and bomb proof. The trenches there were built along the banks of the Canal du Nord which runs north and south near Havincourt.

Important German strongholds protect the southern section of the line

## BULGARIANS FALL BACK BEFORE SERB AND ALLIED FORCES

**N**EW YORK, September 30—(Associated Press)—On the Balkan front the flight of the Bulgars continues unchecked with the Allies advancing along every part of the front and the British and Greeks pushing further into Bulgaria.

Most rapid of the Allied advances in the Balkan theater yesterday were those of the Serbians and of the Italians.

The Serbs yesterday took the Plashkovitza mountain range which lies to the east and northeast of Ishtit. They are near Charevo which is only six miles from the Bulgarian border. They have also taken St. Nicholas.

The advance from Vets is rapidly proceeding and the Serbian forces are now well north of that city. In the distance they can see immense volumes of smoke rising and obscuring the sky showing that there are great fires burning in and around Uskub, the key of the entire Bulgarian defense system and indicating preparations for retirement from that point before the continued allied advance.

### ITALIANS GREAT GAINS

Krashevo, an important Bulgarian base twenty-five miles north of Monastir and fifteen miles west of Prilep has fallen to the Italians, it is reported in official despatches from Rome. They have driven the enemy from the mountains between the Cerna and the Velika rivers, and are meeting with comparatively small resistance from the enemy.

## PERSHING NOW HAS TWO STAFFS

**WASHINGTON, September 14—General Pershing has organized a staff for the first American army separate from his personal staff, which remains at general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force, General March, chief of staff, announced today.**

Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Drum is the chief of staff of the new army and his assistant chiefs of staff are Col. Robert McCreavey and Lieut.-Col. John Bugge, Wilder Howell, John L. Dewitt and Lewis H. Watkins.

Maj.-Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin is chief of artillery and the heads of the administration and technical services are: Adjutant-general, Col. Joseph F. Barnes; inspector-general, Col. Jacob C. Johnson; judge advocate, Lieut.-Col. Winston Winship; chief quartermaster, Maj. George Labaree; chief surgeon, Col. Alexander N. Stark; chief engineer, Brig.-Gen. J. J. Morrow; chief signal officer, Lieut.-Col. Parker Hitt; chief ordnance officer, Col. Edward P. O'Hara; chief of motor transport corps, Col. William H. Waters; chief of air service, Col. William Mitchell.

It was this staff which headed the movement of St. Mihiel under General Pershing, General March said.

Not all the data connected with the Greater Hindenburg project has yet been compiled and the report and photographic copies of the map and plan for the harbor development have not yet been forwarded to Washington.

near La Fere. The forest of St. Gobain presents an almost impassable obstacle in attacking this end of the line.

### Laon Corner Stone

Laon, lying within the "Big Corner" where the line turns eastward along the Chemin des Dames is regarded as the keystone of the whole German system. Hundreds of German batteries were installed in the screened ravines around that city and in the forests of St. Gobain.

Southwest of Laon the town was protected by Mametz of Abbeville behind whose crest are huge underground ravines and shelters some big enough to hold a whole regiment. The forest west of Laon was crisscrossed with a vast store of munitions and materials. Divisions of troops could concentrate in it unseen.

Recently the Germans discovered that the dugouts along the Hindenburg line were nothing but death traps. As order by the German divisional commander forbade the German troops to occupy dugouts which depend more than eight steps underground.

Behind the Hindenburg line the Germans are credited with three other lines of defenses.

## FIFTY THOUSAND IN PALESTINE TAKEN BY BRITISH

**LONDON, September 30—Up to Friday night the British in Palestine had counted fifty thousand prisoners and the count was not then complete, it was officially reported by the war office last night.**

In spite of Turkish resistance in the region of Tiberias the British have forced further passages over the Jordan.

To the south the British cavalry has driven the enemy northward through Mezerib and has joined other British forces, taking Hedjaz.

There seems little chance of the Turks escaping from the British net in important numbers.

## WHERE OUR BOYS ARE NOW LOCATED

**ARE NOW LOCATED**

All reports from American forces at the front indicate high spirits and enthusiasm throughout the whole army. General March says the American soldier quickly became imbued with this spirit as soon as he landed if he did not possess it before.

The arrival abroad of the Partish division, composed of California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado troops which trained at Camp Kearny, Cal., was recently announced. Part of the division now is in England.

No reports of the Forty-second (Rainbow) division's present activities have been received since it was relieved from the line on the Aisne-Marne front.

The Twenty-ninth division, composed of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia troops, now is on line in the Vosges, it was announced. The Seventy-seventh, composed of troops from New York city and vicinity and called the Metropolitan division, was in the advance from the Vosges to the Aisne, and the Twenty-seventh, composed of New York troops, is still in Flanders.

General March recently read an order signed by General Naulle, commander the Twenty-first French army corps, with which the Forty-second American Division (Rainbow) was brigaded during the battle of the Marne.

### A Good Suggestion

Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

## German Losses In Prisoners Run Into Hundred Thousands

**LONDON, September 30—(Associated Press)—**In explanation of the sudden and tremendous reversals which have overtaken the German armies on the Western front is offered the explanation of the immense losses which they have sustained in the present Allied offensive following the terrible losses which resulted to them from their costly massed attacks during their own great drive from March 21 to July 17.

It is estimated here from official reports of the various Allied generals that the Germans have lost on the Western front to the British, French, Americans and Belgians 200,000 in prisoners alone. These figures do not include the captives taken in the past two or three days. Meantime their losses in killed and wounded have been proportionately heavy.

Three thousand large guns have been taken and more than twenty thousand machine guns besides great quantities of other war materials. These figures are for the Western front only and do not include the prisoners taken in Palestine or in Bulgaria. With these included the enemy losses in prisoners must closely approach 350,000.

**BULGARIA'S PEACE DELEGATES HAVE REACHED SALONIKI TO MEET ALLIES**

PARIS, September 30—(Associated Press)—Bulgarian peace delegates who came to discuss an armistice with a view to peace have reached Saloniki, arriving there Saturday night and it is assumed without further delays that by this time they are seeking to open negotiations with the representatives of the Allies if they have not already done so.

This delegation is commanded by General Loukoff, commander of the Bulgarian second army; M. Liapcheff, the minister of finance and M. Hadjef, a former member of the Bulgarian cabinet.

It is the intention to grant no armistice and no truce at this time and the delegates will be told that the Allies decline to suspend hostilities but are ready to enter upon a discussion of terms of peace while the present operations are going forward. The terms presented to the delegates will practically mean an unconditional yielding on the part of Bulgaria and willingness to accept the best terms obtainable.